





**Intimations.**

**BRIGHT ! CRISP ! SPARKLING.**

**DAKIN'S TREBLE A' RATED WATERS**  
Equal to the best English make.

**SODA WATER.**

**LEMONADE.**

**GINGER ALE.**

**QUININE TONIC.**

**SARSAPARILLA.**

**PHOSPHOZONE.**

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**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [13]

**A. S. WATSON & CO., L.D.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**I**N drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

**WATSON'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDIES.**

**CHOLERA MIXTURE.**  
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AVRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.  
To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.  
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Hongkong, China and Manila.  
In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

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In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

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DOSE :—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.  
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**WATSON'S ASTRINGENT PILLS,**  
FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.  
DOSE :—One pill after each liquid Motion.  
In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.**  
For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.  
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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

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CHARINARI'S CIRCUS is expected to open in Yokohama at the beginning of next week.

ADMIRAL Salomon has reached Nagasaki. The *Imperatrice* ran a full-speed trial on the way, and attained a speed of sixteen knots.

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Mercury*, the Government of Korea has again forbidden the teaching of Christianity to the natives of that country.

THE Singapore brokers, following the example of their brethren in Hongkong, are considering the advisability of starting a properly organised stock exchange.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., *via* Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

WE understand that Mr. N. S. Marshall, representative of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, proceeds from here to Shanghai, where we have no doubt he will do a roaring business.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary says that no news has yet been received of the opening of the market in Foochow, although there are some 300,000 chests in stock, and the muster shown are counted by thousands.

THE flooring of the premises in which the mineral waters of the Hongkong Dispensary are manufactured got ignited yesterday afternoon through the proximity of the boiler flue. The fire was quickly extinguished with buckets, and no great amount of damage was done.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR R. T. RENNIE, accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson, crown advocate, and Mr. Malcolm Jones, clerk of the court, left Shanghai on Tuesday last for Amoy, in order to try the second mate of the British schooner *Zoong Wha* for killing a Chinaman on the 12th inst.

A PROCLAMATION has recently been issued by the authorities of Formosa, advising the tea merchants not to mix dust with the leaves, and not to pack in old, damaged chests, as they have received from one of the American merchants a communication which says that the decrease of the tea trade is mainly due to these two reasons.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March.....	"Every land my home,".....Jonas.
Laurels.....	"Fates of Penance".....J.D. Albert.
.....	"Les Sauterelles".....Debord.
Waltz.....	"See Saw".....Crown.
Quadrille.....	"Fun of the Fair".....Williams.
Gallo.....	"The Plan's Valid".....Kelly.

THE Singapore *Free Press* states that Messrs Th. Subst and W. E. Hopper, directors of the Jeiluh Mining Co., have returned to Singapore from a visit of inspection to the mines at Jeiluh belonging to the Company, "now in process of being developed." They bring back highly favorable reports, and were quite delighted with all they saw and with the manifestly prosperous future awaiting this enterprise.

DENMARK has a new and unique society, called the "Celibacy Assurance Society," its object being to provide for women who can't or won't marry. Premiums begin at the age of thirteen and end at forty. At the latter age an unmarried woman receives an annuity for life. If she marries at any time after taking out a policy she forfeits all claims on the society. The profits of the society are expected to be enough to provide well for members who never marry.

ANOTHER deserving candidate for the Bellios decoration and the accompanying shickels. A Japanese paper tells us that Mr. Sennosuke, an old gentleman seventy-one years of age, was passing over the Kojima bridge at Oraka the other morning when he noticed a little girl struggling in the water beneath. Without the slightest hesitation he plunged in and rescued the child, who had fallen from the bridge while on her way to school. Gallant old fellow.

THE *Shih Pao* says in the great fire which began at Lil-chow in Szechuan on the 12th April and was mentioned some time ago by our Ichang correspondent—no less than 26,071 families were rendered homeless. It adds that "the number of persons killed, both by suffocation and by being trampled upon, is too numerous to reckon. All the sufferers that escaped from death now live on the bank of the river. As they have no houses to live in, nor food to eat, the authorities are providing for their necessities and soliciting help from the benevolent."

THE irrepressible Mr. H. M. Becher, who is senior in the *Ceylon Examiner* as Managing Director of the Poom, etc., Gold Mining Co. has been airing himself at Ceylon on his way home to England. We read that he has gone on a special mission to London "to obtain machinery and other plant required for mining operations, and is expected back at Pahang, where the Company has been floated, at no distant date." This will be news with a vengeance to the shareholders. Mr. Becher also engaged at Ceylon a Mr. C. Leembruggen to be Surveyor to the Company, who was highly recommended for the job. In our opinion, if the Directors could manage to put a muzzle on Mr. Becher and reduce him to something more consistent than an inflated gas-bag, the prospects of Pooms would be greatly improved.

CANADA is again this year sending her band of marksmen to the Wimbledon meeting, and Private M'Vittie, of Dumfries fame, is to be one of the team. The veteran "Bob," as he is always called by his brother rifle shots, was not successful in business in the old country, (he was a builder in Langholm) and recently emigrated to Canada. Though he was never won the Queen's Prize he has the distinction of having been often called "Slayer" and the "Thunder" than any other man. In shooting he invariably uses the notch in the back sight in preference to the straight-bar, which is not a usual practice with experienced shots. He is said to have three sliding bars, one with a central notch and the other two with the notch cut right and left respectively, just enough to make a certain degree of wind allowance. These were passed as fair sights by the Council N. R. A. as the notch in each was "eysably" in the centre, as their opinion was worded.

THE *Japan Mail* publishes a lecture "Concerning Reasonable Men," recently delivered before the English Law School, Tokyo, by a gentleman who is described as "E. T. Pigott, Esq." The lecture was a good one, but why does our Yokohama contemporary, who rarely makes a mistake in this direction, descend to such snobishness as to describe the lecturer as "Esq."? It may be the correct thing to describe (in advertisements) the directors or promoters of public companies, or the patrons, stewards, and committees of charitable institutions, clubs, etc., in this high falutin' fashion, but every respectable newspaper in the English-speaking world holds it to be the rule of describing every unkind person by the name of the designation of "Mr." In Hongkong it is the fashion to address all letters, even if they are addressed to a broker out-at-elbows, a barber's clerk, or a grocer's apprentice, to "So-and-so, Esq.," although we know it is a sham title. But that is no reason why public journals should stamp this childish custom with

The latest official return states that 81,026 persons between the ages of 17 and 40 years earn their livelihood in Japan either as sailors or fishermen.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 2nd proximo.

"You're a nice editor," Chubb's " " "What's the matter now?" "Why, you say 'the publisher of the *Daily Voice* is an unmitigated ass.'" "Well, he is!" "But you add: 'We advise our brother journalist to reform his stupid ways!'"

A CORRESPONDENT in Cho Chia Kou, Honan, who had just returned from a visit to the branch in the Yellow River, writes on the 5th inst. that he found things looking much better than he expected, and that nine-tenths of the districts recently flooded are now under cultivation.

A CURIOUS instance of rapid rise in the value of a picture is afforded by Lord Wemyss's recent purchase of a small head by Greuze, from Colnaghi of Piccadilly, for £40. He was almost immediately offered 3,000 guineas for it by Mr. Ferdinand Rothschild, but wants 5,000. It is only fair to Mr. Colnaghi to say that he is of his original doubtful opinion as to the picture's authenticity.

An old fellow with eleven black marks against him—for cutting down trees and housebreaking alternately—was banished last November. A natural anxiety as to how one of his daughter over here was getting on caused him to return, and he was arrested yesterday. His daughters will be able to return the visit at the Tai Koo, otherwise "topside," anytime, within the next twelve months.

THE *Shih Pao* reports a conflagration in the residence at Peking of Chang, the son of the Governor of Shantung, on the day of the Dragon Festival. The fire was caused by the firing of crackers in idolatrous ceremonies, and it lasted from one to five o'clock. More than two hundred houses were destroyed in this conflagration. On the evening of the same date a fire started again outside of Ch'ing Wen Gate. The flames, after destroying between thirty and forty houses, were got under control at about midnight.

A JAPANESE native paper, the *Shinonome Shimbun*, says:—In 1875 the *Osaka-maru*, a vessel belonging to the Naval Department, was sunk off Yajima by the *Tokio-maru*. About 120 persons were drowned, and as the vessel contained 260,000 yen, together with a cargo of weapons, and military stores, the loss to the Government was very considerable. Many attempts have since been made—to recover the submerged property, but as the *Osaka* never went down in 38 fathoms they all proved unsuccessful. Lieutenant Asai and three natives of Yamaguchi Ken are about making another effort, and the Government have promised them everything recovered except the weapons.

THE *N. C. Daily News* gives the following as the tea settlements at Hankow on the 18th inst:—

	English buyers.	Russian buyers.	Total.
Hankow Tea	4,000	1,660	5,660
Kiukiang	1,646		1,646
Total.	5,646	1,660	5,306

Shipments to Shanghai on native account 660 3-chests. Prices paid:—

	Tls.	11.50	18.50
Ningchow	11.30	13.50	
Onanfa	11.25		
Changsaokye	10	11.50	
Tung-shan	15		
Sung-yang	7	7.10	
Koku	4.80		
Shantam			

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondence in this column.)

#### A RELIGIOUS (?) NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—May I ask you to make public a crying nuisance, which the inhabitants of this city living in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Cathedral are subjected to by the constant ringing of bells in the early morning! The annoyance begins at 5 a.m., and, of course, awakens everybody in the vicinity; after a while you may manage to drop off to sleep again, when you are startled by an even more hideous clanging than before. This nuisance will no doubt go on increasing unless something is done to check it.

Why should people have their rest disturbed for the gratification of the priests? Have we no remedy?

Yours faithfully,  
RATEPAYER.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

[Our correspondent should take out a summons against the Pro-Vicar Apostolic for the nuisance complained of.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The recent want of rain drove up the price of rice to \$1.80 the *shih* of 160 catties; but the recent heavy rain-falls have lowered it to \$3.60. The agriculturists, who were beginning to be seriously apprehensive of a drought, are delighted at the change.

At the beginning of June the Viceroy Li Hung-chang wrote to the Board of Revenue recommending that Tls. 15,000 spent on coals for the Government vessel *Chin Hai* should be recovered from the *likin* collected on opium by the Tientsin Customs. The Board has not yet given its consent.

The Superintendent of Customs at Chang-kia K'ow (Kalgan) has written to the Tientsin Customs with the view of obtaining a verification of the value of duty-free rice, passed through Kalgan last year, by British and Russian merchants, consisting principally of tea. Has these goods been taxed at Kalgan, the Revenue there obtained from them would have amounted to Tls. 13,000.

The *Shin Pao* published the other day as a supplement a picture of the recent fire at Lichow, in the south of Szechuan, with descriptive letter press and subscription form. The fire broke out outside the East Gate of the city at 9 o'clock on the night of the 12th April, and burned for twenty-three hours, spreading, with the strong wind that was blowing, rapidly westwards, and burning down 87,000 dwellings. Over 1,200 persons perished in the flames, and four hundred were crushed to death in their efforts to escape. Nearly 17,000 people were obliged to camp out as best they could without any shelter overhead, and were dying at the rate of about 100 a day from want and exposure. The Viceroy authorised the issue of Tls. 100,000 from the Salt Revenue Treasury for relief, and Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 5,000 arrived from charitable persons in Chungking and Fuvan, but as this would only give each person requiring relief about 10 cents, the *Shin Pao* appeals to the charity of natives of Szechuan and others at Shanghai to increase this relief.

**NORTH BORNEO NEWS.**

A hospital is now being built close to the British Borneo Trading and Planting Co's Saw Mill on the Lella Road, Sandakan, for the use of coolies sent in sick from the estates. An European ward is also to be added, as also a house for a dispenser, who is coming up with his wife from Messrs. Maynard and Co's business in Singapore. The wife of the dispenser is a trained nurse.

We hear that arrangements are being made to import Japanese coal from China. It is doubtful whether for steam producing purposes it is equal to Muara coal, but it can be sold at a cheaper rate, as ships, engaged in the timber trade intend to use it as ballast on their return from China.

Mr. Richardson, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., of Swatow, is expected here soon in order to promote the direct importation of coolies from that port. As Mr. Richardson may not be able to visit the different estates it may be possible for managers to negotiate with the agent in Sandakan or Kudat to negotiate with the well known Swatow firm which Mr. Richardson represents for the importation of coolies for the present season. The chief difficulty about Swatow labour is that no contract signed there for service abroad are binding on the coolies, so that the latter might repudiate their agreements on arriving here. We do not quite see how this difficulty can be overcome but perhaps Mr. Richardson may suggest some solution of it.

We regret to have to record the death on May 30th at Cliff House, the residence of Mr. Henry Walker, of Mr. Alexander Menzies after a very short illness. Mr. Menzies, was about to proceed home, having completed his business in North Borneo. The funeral took place at 5 p.m. on May 31st, the Rev. W. H. Elton officiating, the coffin being carried to the Cemetery by a detail of the Sikh Police. A large gathering of the residents of Sandakan were present to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, who during his sojourn in North Borneo had made himself exceedingly popular with all classes.

During the stay in Sandakan of the various chiefs and the followers from the East and West Coast the Commandant improved the occasion by letting them witness the firing from the Maxim gun at two targets consisting of barrels, anchored out in the bay at 600 and 1000 yards distance. Altogether 1000 rounds were fired, the gun acting admirably and both targets being sunk. The quick action and rapid firing of the gun evidently impressed the chiefs, one of whom remarked that fighting against such a new weapon was not exactly a "square game," as the advance would be all slaughtered before they could come into action. Captain Barnett also treated them to a view of some practice with the 12-pounder guns on Fort Fryer.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. T. G. Laats, Government Surveyor, when working on the Segalind Estate. Mr. Laats had only lately joined the Survey department and his health had not been good from the outset.—*Herald.*

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**TIENTSIN.**

Tientsin, 15th June, 1889.

The French gunboat *Aspic* arrived at Tientsin on Wednesday evening.

It is rumoured that Captain Brissander, of the *Kungpai*, is shortly leaving China for Sweden, to superintend the construction of three new steamers for the Tientsin trade.

The tides on the Taku Bay during the past few days have ranged from 12ft. 6in. to 13ft 6in. Steamers have consequently experienced no difficulty in crossing, and most of the junks having left the port, the time occupied in coming from Taku has been under five hours. With a few good tides it may be hoped that the current at the ebb will wash away some of the shore spits in the Tientsin Reach, and make a clear river for the steamers.

On Tuesday morning about 5 a.m., the long looked for rain came, although not in the desired abundance, only half-an-inch falling. During the whole of the week the sky has been overcast, with occasional breaks, and the temperature, which registered 105° last week, was 95° on Monday, and on Tuesday registered 69°. The atmosphere has since been delightfully cool, and at times almost too cold, following the intense heat recently experienced. On Friday a considerable quantity of rain fell, introduced by a thunderstorm in the morning.—*Chinese Times.*

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**BISMARCK AND THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."**

AN EDITOR'S ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

The action of *Greenwood v. Gibbs* came again before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury on 21st May. Mr. Hindmarsh said that the plaintiff was Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and he sued Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs for damages for wrongful dismissal from the position of editor of the *St. James's Gazette* without the twelve months notice to which he was entitled. The defendant pleaded various matters in mitigation of damages, and he paid 40s. into court. The Solicitor-General stated the facts on the part of the plaintiff. He said that Mr. Greenwood was the first editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and alleging that that paper changed its politics, he left it to become editor of the *St. James's Gazette*. The defendant was a gentleman of wealth, who was well known in the City, and he was until last year proprietor of the latter paper. The terms of engagement were that the plaintiff should have £1,300 a year salary, and he was to be paid in addition for any articles that he published contribute to the paper. The journal, however, was unfortunately not altogether successful, and Mr. Greenwood voluntarily reduced his salary to £1,100 a year, and ceased to charge for his contributions. In 1888 Mr. Gibbs was desirous of making some arrangements with members of his family as to the paper. This, howe, er, was not carried out, but in July, 1888, the defendant, through the introduction of the plaintiff, sold the paper to Mr. Steinckoff. It was admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a year's notice, and there were two letters which were relied on as amounting to notices; one being dated the 1st March and the other the 1st of May, 1888. The plaintiff continued to edit the paper until the end of July, and when the sale was completed he left. He was paid one quarter's salary—£325—and there would remain due to complete the year's salary £775. The plaintiff, however, had during the remainder of the year earned £300 by literary work; and deducting this he claimed in this action the balance, £475. The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to this, because he was offered to retain his position under the new management, and declined to accept it.

MR. STEINCKOFF'S ADVENTURES IN BERLIN.

Mr. Greenwood was then examined in detail as to a great deal of correspondence that had passed in connection with the sale of the paper to Mr. Steinckoff. Portions of the letters were as follows:—

"*Kaiserhof, Berlin May 14, 1888.*—'My dear Greenwood,—I wrote you on Saturday morning, and I hope that the little difference with Mr. Gibbs has been removed. I have seen Roffen-burg more than once yesterday, and there has been a good deal of conversation, which is all of a very satisfactory kind. To-day I intend to ask him for actual help in the future. Perhaps it may be necessary to have some one here who receives the news to transmit; but in whichever

obtain them. I feel that there is a desire to operate as much as possible against Boulanger. Probably you will hear more on this subject soon. Salisbury seems to be in good odour. He was not well last year, R. said, but he is much better now. When Raskolnikov was here he was very anxious to receive Dr. Friederichs, but did not succeed, and Prince B. actually delayed his return to Berlin to avoid the appearance of having come to him. The Crown Prince reads your papers every day and marks passages in the leader. I saw in R.'s room the first page of the 7th or 9th April all underlined in lead. I am waiting for your letter. Bismarck leaves town to-morrow for Varzin, and is expected to be back in eight days. Your letter of the 10th came to hand to-day. Many thanks. I shall read to R.—Yours truly, E. Steinckföf.

BISMARCK IS WILLING, BUT DARS THE AMBASSADORS.

"Berlin, Monday afternoon, May 14th, 1888. —"My dear Greenwood,—I have shown your letter to R., who has expressed his and B.'s entire satisfaction and their readiness to work with us in a thorough manner. I have told him of our desire that the Embassies at Paris, Rome, and Petersburg should be instructed to wire or write us information; but this, he says, is impossible. Were this to be done it would be known all over the world at once, for, says he, we know almost every telegram which foreign Governments send, and, secondly, our people in the various places could not be told to report nine times out of ten they would forget the instructions. It may be necessary to have correspondents at each place, which would mean £2,000 additional expense. On Wednesday I am to meet Herbert B. The Crown Prince is said to be admired much and is looked upon as the man. I believe everything is going on as well as possible, but it takes time to put it right. Their idea concerning Boulanger is that an English paper should say that Germany, and only Germany, benefits by what Boulanger does at present and has done for some time—namely fostering dissatisfaction and insolence in the army. But B. told me they awaited further news before proposing any observation on the subject.—Yours truly, E. Steinckföf."

"WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?" CRIED THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Denman inquired as to what was the bearing of all this?

Mr. Finlay understood that the Solicitor-General would say that Mr. Greenwood was justified in throwing up his engagement on the ground of something that had taken place in connection with foreign politics. He, on the other hand, would contend that the transfer of Mr. Steinckföf was very largely due to the efforts of the plaintiff; and that he declined to continue editor upon the ground that the paper was not to advocate those views which he considered should be advocated.

Witness continued: He had serious reason to believe that the *St. James's Gazette* was to be turned to the purposes of the Emperor of Germany. He was offered £1,300 for three months' service; and that alone was to him a very suspicious circumstance. He was asked to continue editor after certain correspondence between Mr. Steinckföf and certain gentlemen at Berlin, and he did not know but that his continuing to be editor for three months were necessary for the carrying out of that arrangement.

"Yet you were surprised at the control of the paper?"

"If Mr. Steinckföf had ordered his printer to insert what I considered improper, what was I to do? It would at once have been a breach of the agreement.—And what remedy should I have had?"

He did not tell Mr. Gibbs that he should leave the paper. He did not consider it to be his business. The question whether it would be possible for him to go on with Mr. Steinckföf arose in May, and he thought that it was his duty to wait and see whether his fears were corroborated by subsequent events, and as events proceeded he made up his mind. His suspicion was that it was the ultimate intention to make the paper an organ of the German Government more or less.

THE MASTER OF THE ST. JINGO IN THE BOX.

Mr. Edward Steinckföf, the proprietor of the *St. James's Gazette*, residing at Hampstead, was then examined by Mr. Arbuthnot, in Mr. Finlay's absence. All the negotiations, it appeared, were conducted through Mr. Greenwood. The first intimation received by him as to Mr. Greenwood's determination not to continue editor was his letter of 10th August, which was sent to the press at the same time. "I was greatly surprised," said Mr. Steinckföf, who then explained how Mr. Greenwood's letters to him originally began, and how Mr. Steinckföf then commenced "Dear Mr. Steinckföf," which became "Dear Sir," and ultimately reached the fourth stage of a mere curt "Sir." A question from Sir Edward Clarke elicited the information that the price paid to Mr. Gibbs by Mr. Steinckföf for the paper was between £13,000 and £14,000.

And then it was at last admitted that Rothenburg was private secretary. "Oh!" said Sir Edward, reading the letter again. "R. has expressed his and B [Bismarck's] entire satisfaction, and their readiness to work with us in a thorough manner. And then the letter went on to say 'The idea concerning Boulanger is that an English paper should say that Germany and only Germany benefits by what Boulanger has done at present.' "R. told me that we must have further news before publishing any observations on the subject." He (Mr. Steinckföf) deliberately said that all they were to get from Berlin was news.

THE "PALL MALL" AND THE WHACKING GREAT TYPE.

An interesting enclosure in a letter was then mentioned. Mr. Greenwood having sent the new proprietor of the paper a cutting from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 12th July, as to the "alleged virtual imprisonment of the Empress Victoria at Berlin." "At once, and for our next edition," wrote Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Steinckföf, "I put in the paragraph enclosed, headed 'A Lying Rumour,' and as the *Pall Mall* had issued a bill with whacking great type I got out another to hang by it all the afternoon. . . . Reuter and some others are sure to complain, but that must be expected." Mr. Steinckföf then said his attention had been called to a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th July, headed of "English papers," and that a London evening journal which is here supposed to the latest Reipre acquisition of the German Chancellor's menagerie, and to eat the gold dust of the German Republic fund."

"The language is *Pall Mall*," said Sir Edward, with a deprecating shrug of his shoulders, amid laughter, "and I am not responsible for it."

A question from Mr. Arbuthnot elicited the intimation from Mr. Steinckföf that Mr. Greenwood urged him to bring an action against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for libel in reference to this paragraph.

Mr. Gibbs, the defendant, said that during the transfer of the paper the defendant was not the editor of the paper. He never gave witness any reason to see that he objected to Mr. Steinckföf. The plaintiff had introduced him, and witness had never before seen him.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned in court and having stated that it was impossible for them to agree to "a verdict, they were dis-

## Mining Prospects in Mexico.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* of February 27th has the following article:—

If there is any gold or tin in Mexico, Pittsburgers are determined to have it, and a company has been formed for that purpose. The purchase of large tracts of land by a concern composed principally of Pittsburg business men was published in the *Dispatch* several months ago. None of the mines had been developed, and in order to ascertain what they were worth a committee was appointed to investigate. This committee was composed of Messrs. C. Y. Dixon, Herman Kunkle, and H. A. McCormick. They left the city on January 5th, and returned yesterday morning.

All of them were well pleased with the trip to the mines, notwithstanding the fact that they had to ride on the backs of bronchos a distance of 90 miles. The gold mine, they claim, is a bonanza and the tin mine will be a bonanza also, if a tariff is placed on tin plate, but nothing will be done with the field unless the manufacture of tin will be made profitable by the passage of the Senate tariff bill.

Mr. Dixon, one of the committee who returned yesterday, was seen by a *Dispatch* reporter. He said—"We had an elegant time. Mexico is not what it has been represented. The people are as accommodating, or more so, than any I ever met, and I have traveled a great deal. They do not hesitate a moment to ride 50 miles with a person to show him the road. They are not outbursts and bandits, as claimed by some persons who have written them up. I would be willing to take all the money I possess in my pocket and ride alone into their mountains, and would return with every cent of it. They are not thieves, but the most hospitable people I ever met. If we got wet or cold while on our journey the natives would take us in and provide for us. They would give us their beds, and they would sleep on the floor.

"We reached our gold mine all right and found it in operation, and the result exceeded our expectation, but I do not care to say much about it.

### MEXICAN PROFANE PROFITS.

"There is a silver mine near our mine, which is owned by Maximilian Damm, a German, and he is realizing \$350,000 a month out of it. The product of the mine is shipped to California by rail, but it is hauled about 50 miles in wagons before a railroad is reached.

"The mines are located near Durango, that is about 90 miles from the town. After we visited the gold mine, some of the party proposed that we go to the tin mines. This was voted down very promptly, as it would necessitate a ride on the back of a broncho for several miles and a tramp up a mountain of 4,000 feet up and the same number of feet down. We were too tired for such a trip and decided to let the tin mine go. If we can make any money out of it we will certainly develop it. In a short time, I believe, there will be a railroad running near the mines."

Mr. Dixon is well pleased with his trip, and believes that the stock in the gold company will advance, and as there is none on the market, the holders of stock will realize handsomely.

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## THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

In these post-centennial days it is interesting to remember that with the first colony established in Virginia the Anglo-Saxon, hitherto penned up almost entirely within his island stronghold, began that career of acquisition, conquest, and assimilation which must end in Anglicizing every country that is not already civilized, and in all probability will make English the universal language of the future.

For it takes no prophetic vision to discern that the adoption of a universal language will be one of the forerunners of that federation of man into which all nations will ultimately merge.

Even now the need of such a language is acutely felt, and has given birth to such anomalies as Volapuk and its imitations. But Volapuk can never supply the need. A language cannot be deliberately invented; it must grow and develop as part of the heritage of a nation, strengthening with its strength and embalming all its glories and traditions.

The universal language of the future, therefore, will be either some natural outgrowth of current languages, formed through the processes of corruption and phonetic decay which are familiar to etymologists, or else some language already in existence.

In a generation where the masses are educated, where the majority can read or write and where there is perpetual intercommunication, a language loses its plasticity; it crystallizes into forms which are no longer subject to corruption. The dictionary, the locomotive, and the telegraph are effectual barriers against the disintegration as well as the further evolution of a language.

The language of the future, therefore, must be found in some tongue already existing. Now, there are two ways in which a language impresses itself upon the outside world—the red hand of conquest and the intellectual ascendancy of the race that speaks it. It was in these ways that the Romans made Latin enter as an important factor into all the modern languages of Europe and survive for ages as the scholastic tongue of the descendants of those barbarians whom by arms or by intellect they had conquered.

As France was for years the greatest of the nations of Continental Europe, the most polished, the most civilized, the most advanced, its language became the court language of European nations and is still understood of all educated men.

But the Anglo-Saxon is now dominating the world. He has thrown his arms around the earth, and from the cramped little island in which his language took its birth it has invaded the remotest corners of the globe.

Gibraltar, Malta, the Isthmus of Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Hindostan, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies form a continuous belt which connects the Anglo-Saxon of the Old World with the Anglo-Saxon of the New. It is only a question of time before the Continent of Africa, whose most flourishing States are English, whose wilds have been penetrated by Anglo-Saxon explorers, will become as English in its language and traditions as the Continents of Australia and North America are today.

And as the United States is the land of the future, the land of promise for the older nations, the meeting ground of all races, wherein they shall be fused into a higher and nobler civilization, it becomes a vast center for the diffusion and the perpetuation of the language which it speaks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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## MAD. MONARCHS.

The *Economist* is the journal published in London, and zealously attached to the monarchical form of Government. Its full name is of *Weekly Commercial Times, Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor*, indicating by its title the conservatism of its principles and the sincerity of its belief in the established order of things. For it would be just as absurd to expect advanced or liberal views from a newspaper devoted to capital, as it would be to look for dissatisfaction among capitalists themselves with the existing state of society which enables



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